

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 64.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.
For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.	For the first time, one square, one week, 10 cents.

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for three lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line. Correspondence, notices, and legal notices, having precedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 percent advance on ordinary rates.

Notice of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, etc., half price.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted till forbidden, and charged for accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will not be varied from.

Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Stationery, Lumber, etc., east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLMAN, M.D.

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Bowler's Hat Store, Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. BARROWS.

Physician and Surgeon, Office and residence corner of Academy and Second Streets.

M. R. JOHNSON.

Attorney at Law, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.

Attorneys at Law, Office at Bowler's Hat Store, Janesville, Wis.

J. G. W. SANS.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

EDWARD & FRANK.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

S. J. BARBER.

Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. HAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

MERRILL & CORSTOCK.

Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. HAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

MERRILL & CORSTOCK.

Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. HAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

MERRILL & CORSTOCK.

Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. HAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

MERRILL & CORSTOCK.

Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. HAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

MERRILL & CORSTOCK.

Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. HAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & McLAINE,
98 Dearborn St., and 193 S. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

GRAYS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or cleared with neatness and dispatch.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESSES AND SHAWLS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed.

Send to us by express with directions, and we will do the work.

COOK & McLAINE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

WAREHOUSE CRANKS, LETTERS, PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
372 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by J. J. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

myd1aw

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN
Metals,
TINNER'S STOCK.

AGENTS FOR
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

199 and 201 Randolph street, CHICAGO

1863. DRY GOODS. 1863.

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, CALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Alton & Gale.)

53 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

We offer to the trade a large and well selected stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts,

KOSIERY,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

HARMON, CALE & CO.

Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

JUST received at the Janesville Literary Export and Import Co., corner State. Some beautiful styles.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers a large invoice of Skirts, and offer the following styles to Ladies at the lowest price:

BRADLEY'S INIMITABLE CLASPED.

DO WIDE STRIP.

DIAMOND TIE.

SHELDON & OSBORN'S GORE TRAIL KID

DO BRIDAL TAPES.

DO QUAKER TAPES.

DO NARROW TAPES.

We have also the BEST and LARGEST assortment of

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND

CHILDREN'S SKIRTS

to be found in the city.

WANTED!

for the

8th United States Infantry.

Notice is hereby given that between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and not less than 5 feet high, and of good character. The term of service five years. The regular soldier will be entitled to the same pay and bounties as those allowed to the volunteer service.

By general orders 114, issued from the Adj. Gen's office, Washington, D. C., volunteers can transfer to the regular army.

If a soldier becomes disabled, he will receive a pension or may gain admission to the Soldiers' Home.

For further information apply at No. 8, Hall House, N. E. A. ALEX.

at 18th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Office.

myd1aw

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

W. A. REYNOLDS.

SEE ALL THE PEOPLE

PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

FRESH FRUITS

Hermetically Sealed!

WHEELLOCK'S.

USE received, a large supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Tomatoes, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab and Pear Jelly, French Pickles, Olives, Mushrooms, Pickled Cucumbers, Limes and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of fine Borden's in half and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Club Sauce, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, Brandy, Cherries, &c., &c.

All Warranted Good

and will sell them at the lowest prices.

Janesville, April 10th, 1863.

myd1aw

BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in this market. All of which were purchased before the recent advance and are offered at the old prices.

Men's French Calf and Kid Boots,
Men's Water Proof Boots,
Men's Thick Soles,
Boys' and Youths' Copper Tipped Boots,
Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kid and Thick Boots,
all kinds and qualities,
Ladies' Lasting, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat and Calf Boots,
Balmorals, Gaiters, &c., &c.

Misses' and Children's Work, all styles.

Ladies' & Misses' Anklets,

a superior article for wet or cold weather.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

BUBBERS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.

GENTS' Buck Gloves and Mittens.

ROMAN MADE WORK.

ROCHESTER WORK

and EASTERN WORK.

In endless variety. I am also manufacturing to measure every conceivable style of work for men, boys, ladies, misses and children, and at prices that will suit.

CUSTOM MADE WORK

is superior in quality and lower in price than can be found elsewhere.

J. C. BAILEY.

Main st., six doors south of Milwaukee st.

Formerly in Myers' block.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CROCKERY.

FOR the next Thirty Days I will sell Crockery at

Less than the N. Y. Wholesale Price.

The reason is as follows: I have a large stock on hand, bought at

VERY LOW PRICES,

and have an invoice of about

Fifty Crates!

shipped on to "Le Globe" from the other side, which will arrive in New York in a few days, and I wish to make room for it. Those things

Are Facts!

I will also continue to sell, for a time, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Ware at

OLD PRICES.

W. O. WHEELLOCK.

Janesville, Wis., March 16, 1863.

myd1aw

USEFUL GOODS!

Hair Brushes,

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES!

English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes,

very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,

BATHING TOWELS,

SIFONERS!

for the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMADES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNES,

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,

TALIMAN & COILLIN'S

Druggists.

MORE NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER GOODS.

Better Goods.

Just received at

Sutherland's Bookstore!

consisting of splendid new styles of

Wall Papers, Tassels and Curtain Cord.

Also,

PORTFOLIOS OF ALL SIZES.

Bankers & Lawyers Cases,

POCKET BOOKS, WALLETTS AND PORTFOLIOS,

together with a large invoice of choice

Miscellaneous and Toy Books, Etc.

Sutherland's Bookstore is the

DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

WE have taken advantage of the recent unparalleled fall in the price of goods, to stock up our store with goods at the lowest prices. We have received almost exclusively in New York for the past three months, was on hand and

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the panic,

Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

at 50 cents on the dollar of the prices ruling one week previous. The public is aware that the cause of the great advance in the price of Imported Goods was the enormous premium on gold, to buy exchange and pay duties, that having declined from 74 to 84 percent, or about 50 percent on former rates, and we having been on the spot when it took place, went in for

Files of Goods,

the purchase of many of which would double up the entire resources of many of the so-called Merchants who

played out, and that it is scarcely necessary to inform the public that those who are compelled to buy goods at small lot, and live as it were from hand to mouth, cannot pretend to

COMPETE WITH US!

In proof of which we offer the following:

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

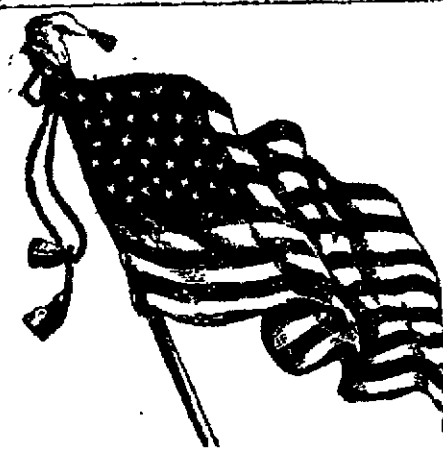
200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.

200 yd full width New York 3 1/2 shirting, 30c per yd.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reported Battle Near Vicksburg.

We learn, through rebel sources, rumors of a great battle which is said to have been fought at Edwards Station, twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on Saturday last. If the rebel accounts are to be believed upon, they were defeated, and were obliged to retreat beyond Big Black river. We shall know in a few days what truth there is in this report, but from the situation of the armies it is not at all improbable that it has taken place. Much anxiety will be felt to learn the result, as its importance is of great magnitude, and there are few households in the west which are not personally represented in General Grant's army.

What Copperheadism Leads To.

The copperheads held a convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday which was attended by fifteen thousand persons. After they had made their treasonable speeches and adopted resolutions to match, they started for home on the various railroads that radiate from that city. To show what they really are, and how much murder and treason there is in their hearts, as they passed out of the city they commenced firing at the houses of loyal people. An account of an eye witness says they fired at the Soldier's Home, filled with disabled soldiers, and upon Camp Carrington. On the Peru, Central, Cincinnati and Holford roads they fired at the houses, and several persons barely escaped death. One ball passed between the head of a woman, sitting in her front yard, and the head of her little baby, whom she was holding in her arms, just grazing the temple of the child. By this time Gen. Hascall had a section of artillery planted near the roads, near the corporation line, and brought the four later trains to be sent back to the depot, where a heavy guard was thrown around each train, and these cowardly rascals were compelled to disgorge about 1,500 pistols, mostly revolvers, and a large number of knives, which were taken possession of by Gen. Hascall.

This is but the legitimate results of the teachings of Vallandigham, and the copperheads generally. The vile leaders of this gang mean nothing less than insurrection and civil war in the north as an aid to Jeff. Davis. They have begun it in Indiana, and it will break out in the same way wherever they think themselves strong enough to resist the military arm of the government. As for the civil law their respect for it is shown by shooting into peaceable homes among women and children, and in attacks upon soldiers' hospitals. If these violators of the peace and traitors against the government, such as have made their appearance in Indiana, are not put down now, and at once punished, it requires no prophet to foretell the condition of the northwestern states. Life will become unsafe, property will become worthless, and the demon of civil war will make our states like Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. Who wants this to take place? How easy will it be to prevent it? It only requires true loyalty in all hearts, and a union of all hands in support of the government in the suppression of the rebellion. The one path leads to the destruction of society and all we hold dear, and the other to victory over treason, and an enduring peace.

We want no privileged aristocracy here. We want to see all stand on a level according to their deserts. It is a higher crime for those in authority to usurp power and defy the constitution and laws, than it is for those in humble walks of life to violate law. The example is more pernicious and should be punished with greater force and promptitude.—*Madison Patriot.*

This is the language of a newspaper which flares up and gets angry when it is accused of hostility to the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and is an approval of the reported indictment of Gov. Salomon and Provost Marshal Melendoe by a grand jury in Osage county which could find no offense or crime against the persons engaged in the draft riot in that county.

The plain English of this language is this: The man who resisted a law essential to the preservation of the government, and in that resistance wantonly destroyed a large amount of valuable property, and escaped the crime and penalty of murder only because the victims of their rage providentially escaped from their hands, committed no offense; but the officers of the government who suppressed the riot and protected the persons and property of citizens of the county were guilty of a high crime which should be punished "with greater force and promptitude" than should be visited upon lawless depredators and public offenders. What is this but a prelude upon crime and intended murder, and punishment for attempting to enforce the law against the greatest offenses involving not merely the public peace but human life? And if this is not disloyalty to the government, what somebody tell us what would be?

The most important truth which God has given to any one is himself.

THE NIGHTMARE ROAD.

(Continued.)

I took the most sensible means I could think of to cheer myself, and lighted the fire, which soon crackled and blazed joyously in the fire place. It threw out little ruddy jets of flame, whose brightness penetrated the mysterious dark corners, and made them open to inspection, and as free from all intention of concealing things I would not like to see, as the ordinary corners I see every day at home—which never hid anything more than a handful of dust, and new soap, and a very long time. When I grew melancholy, the merry blaze laughed at me, and the shadows on the wall gambled in all sorts of odd ways, to show me that they did not mind being shut up there, protected from the rain outside. It was scarcely possible to feel superstitious where there was such a fire; and accordingly, after wandering around uncertainly for some time, and finding by my watch that it was only 8 o'clock, I seated myself by the side of my agreeable companion, and took up one of the books to while away the time. To my surprise it proved to be one of Tennyson's poems. "Walter Talbot" was written on the fly-leaf—evidently by a lady; and underneath, in a bold and manly hand, "From his dear Rachel." It was, certainly, a well read book; many passages were marked; the leaves were turned down in various places; and on some pages were traces of tears. I read until eleven o'clock, though my eyes were heavy with sleep, and my eyes saw the letters indistinctly through a haze of drowsiness. Then I tried to settle myself in a comfortable position, and the floor being in a position for a pillow, and I continued dropping into such naps, and waking up occasionally to find my head bobbing up and down merrily, and threatening a speedy dislocation of my neck.

At last, in despair of really resting, I arose and walked up and down the room, trying to awake myself, but all to no purpose. The wailing wind sang a lullaby which I was unable to resist; and the accompaniment on the roof, played by the pattering rain, only increased the spell; while even the bright fire-light turned against me, and flashed so dazlingly straight in my eyes, that I was forced to close them. And so it came to pass that it was not such a curious resolution after all for it certainly looked like a most comfortable resting place—neat and clean, and moreover, soft and well made. But still I felt a strange repugnance to it, which only the most overpowering drowsiness would have enabled me to overcome. However I made another minute examination of it inside and out, to see that there were no evil influences lurking in the folds of the cover, who would come out as I slept and regale them on my fingers and toes; and then I threw myself down, closed my eyes, and in less than five minutes had fallen into a deep slumber.

I think I must have slept an hour in this dreamless way, when I began gradually to grow restless. Horrid visions of robbers, wild beasts, mangled human forms, and wandering ghosts, mingled in dire confusion in my brain, until I awoke with a half-suppressed scream, and tried to realize where I was and what made me so wretchedly nervous. Then I tried to compose myself again. I thought of home, and of the interesting adventure I would have to tell George about, when I arrived. I retraced the road from the house as well as I could, remembering but dimly the way I had come; decided the precise point where I commenced going wrong, and thought of George's half triumphant pity at my misfortune, and regret that he had consented to my going to competition alone. But the longer I thought, and the more I tried to go to sleep, the more restless I grew. I turned over and over, but could not get comfortably. The top of my head felt cold, and it seemed as though there was something terrible near me which made my hair stand on end, and opened my eyes the moment they were closed. I raised myself, and looked at the head of the bed, but saw only the white curtain. I tossed about for some time longer, but still the dread horror continued, and the fearful cold kept creeping more perceptibly over me.

At length I jumped up, thinking it was a draft of wind which chilled me, as the wall was so close to me. I started to the wall, I attempted to push it nearer, but it only moved a little way, and stood fast. I made another effort, it moved again, and the outlines of a human form were discernible behind the curtain. I stood motionless, with staring eyes gazing at it. I could not distinguish the whole figure—the shoulders were even with the top of the bedstead; then the arms and body were easily traced; the feet much below the curtain, but surely they could not touch the floor!

I gazed fascinated by that strange sight, until a dread came over me, and with a piercing shriek I turned to the door, my only thought, my only wish being to get away from the place. I pushed against it with my whole strength, but it only sunk lower and lower in the mud, below the step. I could not stir it. My arm was nerveless; all power had left me. I could do nothing, but remain where I was, shut up with that specter behind the bed, till some one came to release me. I shrieked again and again, but no one could hear me. I knew. The rain pattered on the roof, the wind howled mournfully around the corners, the fire sank low and blazed more fitfully, and it grew colder all the time. I turned wildly around, and then sank on my knees in abject horror, as I saw, by the flickering light of the dying embers, a human face—purple and swollen, with starting, blood shot eyes—staring at me over the top of the bedstead. Above the head was a beam, which ran across the house, and from the beam a rope came down, and there the body hung.

I contemplated the sickening sight, till the bursting eye balls seemed forcing their way into my brain; and the discolored face made fearful grimaces, laughing and grinning at me, as I knelt there, crouching like some abject petitioner before it.

Soon a change seemed to come over everything. I was no longer in this deserted house in the far west, but in a bright, pleasant room, in some gentleman's country house. I think it was a library, for there were shelves filled with books around the walls. Near a table, in the centre of the room, stood two persons, a man and a woman. I could not see the face of the latter, but she was writing on the fly-leaf of a book the name "Walter Talbot."

I looked at the man. His face was strangely familiar. Surely I had seen it before, but not then as now. I remembered it swollen and discolored, with bloodshot eyes starting from their sockets. There was but little familiarity between them. This young man's cheek was brown and ruddy; his bright eyes were softened by the light of love, a smile of winning sweetness played around the full curved lip, while the dark curls, clustering around his forehead, contrasted strangely with the matted hair that fell over the brow of the other.

When his companion ceased writing, he motioned her to proceed, but her merry laugh rang out in denial, she shook her head. He took it, and, stooping forward, traced a few words; then he handed her the book, and I saw that underneath his name he had written in a bold, manly hand, "From his dear Rachel." That was all.

In the whole interview no word had been spoken. It was a mysterious vision, which

was passing rapidly away. I tried to pierce the misty oblivion which was hiding it from my view. I saw them standing by the window, looking out at the bright autumn sunset. He had taken her hand in his, and his arm encircled her; though they were speaking, I could not hear their words; but I saw that as he drew her closer to him, a mournful farewell glistened in the tears that filled her eyes, while a right hand was pointing to the western sky.

A dark void succeeded this strange dream. When I recovered my senses, I was at home, lying on my own bed, with George sitting beside me.

I will not make my story longer. I suppose must have fainted away after my discolored face had presented that life-like picture to my mind.

George said he had expected me until nearly 12 o'clock, and had then given me up for lost; but, knowing how useless any search for me that night would be, he had waited until morning, when with one of the farm hands to render any assistance that might be required, he explored all the roads for miles around. Late in the afternoon they arrived at the house I had taken refuge in, and knew I must be there, when they found old "Dobbin" tied where I had left him. After vainly endeavoring to make him answer their calls at the door, with difficulty they forced it open, and found me lying on the floor senseless.

George soon discovered what had caused me to swoon, and while he was restoring me to consciousness, the man who was with him examined the writing desk to see if any papers could be found which would throw any light on the subject. He found letters, without any address, in which the deceased stated his intentions of committing suicide, and gave his reason for the crime, that he had feared to a large amount to meet pressing necessities; and that, when it was discovered, he fled to the west, hoping to escape from his punishment. He trusted that he might outlive his disgrace, and be enabled to commence a life of honest industry; but, hearing through a letter from an accomplice that the officers of justice were on his track, he had in despair resolved to anticipate retribution, and place himself beyond their power. His only regret was the grief it would occasion one very dear to him; but he had explained all in a letter to her, and he hoped she would forgive him. The letter closed by requesting the finder not to make his disgrace public. He also desired that he might be buried there, where he intended to regain his honorable name; and that his few possessions might be sent with the letter in his desk to Miss Rachel Stanton, the only one whom he felt still loved him. I suppose it hardly necessary to say that his wishes were complied with as far as it was practicable. Under the dark forest trees now repose the remains of Walter Talbot. His name is forgotten among men. He sleeps in oblivion. But not thus can the memory of that dreadful night perish.

There is no grave in which I can bury that. It always haunts me. Ever as night comes, and I lie down on my pillow, I seem to see a human form behind the curtain; and from above, a disfigured face looking down at me.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

OFFICIAL UNION PASSENGER DEPT.

Last Night's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 21, 1863.

Special to Chicago Times.—I am told by a rebel officer, a deserter, that the plan of the rebel army is to cross the Big Black river bridge, and there engage the Vicksburg army. Another powerful force is now gathering at a point east of there, to move up and attack him in the rear, and attempt to cut off his retreat to Grand Gulf.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Special to Chicago Times.—The President received a dispatch to day from Gen. Grant, stating that he had evacuated Jackson, but that his position was entirely tenable.

The Richmond Sentinel in speaking of the report of the capture of Jackson, Miss., says: "With our present state of information, we are inclined to believe that the report is true; but we are not at all prepared to weigh the significance of the act. An article which we copy to-day from a Mississippi paper will show that the possibility of a successful dash on Jackson by the enemy has been understood by our people, and important records, etc., accordingly removed.

MILWAUKEE, May 21. Special to Chicago Tribune.—About ten o'clock this forenoon, a mob of 30 or 40 Irish women of the third ward, armed with clubs, attacked a city directory canvasser, mistaking him for an enrolling officer. The canvasser succeeded in making his escape with slight injuries, by jumping into a buggy, but not until his papers had been taken from him and destroyed.

This is a second outrage of this character which has been perpetrated within a week past, and it is feared that still greater difficulties will occur, unless this spirit of mob violence is speedily and effectively checked.

The proprietors of the See Bote, a German seamen's organ, were called before the provost marshal yesterday, to answer for some reasonable sentiment in a recent issue. After promising that the offense should not be repeated, they were released.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20. The democratic state mass meeting was largely attended. D. W. Voorhees was president of the convention; Merrick and Eden, of Illinois, and McDonald, of Indiana, were the principal speakers. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day. Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, cheering for Jeff. Davis &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city and a patrol in the streets in the vicinity of the square where the convention was held, to prevent disturbances. The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration, saying that the convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petitioning for their redress; protesting, in the name of the democracy, against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power, which placed Vallandigham in prison. At 3 p.m. resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

On several of the trains leaving the city to-night, the excursionists commenced firing on soldiers' homes and houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the trains stopped, and searched the passengers. About five hundred revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests were made.

A large Union meeting is in progress to-night.

CAIRO, May 21. Special to Chicago Tribune.—By arrival of the naval dispatch boat this afternoon we have news from the fleet to General Grant's headquarters, and a severe battle is yet anticipated before Vicksburg is ours. He thinks the army will march by the rear of Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff. That place once in our possession, we will have a direct and certain line of communication for supplies and reinforcements, besides there are a number of transports up the Yazoo,

now in rebel hands, which it is much desired shall be captured.

The dispatch boat met reinforcements going down. It is thought no more supplies will be brought up from Grand Gulf, on account of the distance to march and the great number of men necessary to be sent as escort. The army now has eight days' rations and the country is not altogether destitute of forage.

On the march from Raymond to Jackson a train of 60 cars was captured, loaded with corn meal and bacon. It is a remarkable fact that no deserters have come into our lines for several days. This is thought by some to indicate that the place is evacuated.

The Tumbescia is completely repaired. The "hogsheads" were taken from the Indianapolis and put on her.

There was a skirmish near Memphis on Tuesday. I have no particulars.

MUSKOGEE, May 21. There are reports in circulation from information brought by our own sources, and also from intimations in rebel papers, that our forces have been driven back from Jackson to Port Gibson, and that the rebel forces under Johnston again possess the line of the railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg.

The rebel sheets fairly throb with exultation in recounting the movements of forces from all parts of the south to reinforce Johnston.

Another set of reports put an entirely different face upon matters. According to these latter, Grant has beaten Johnston, and has taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black river, the most important in that section of country. Joe Johnston's reinforcements are not supposed to number over five or six thousand.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 21, 1863.

Matters remain very quiet with the army. General headquarters have been removed to a spot more suitable for hot weather.

Desertions from the enemy are more numerous since the battle of Chancellorsville than ever before. Deserters come into our lines by scores daily, who represent themselves tired of the war, and indifferent as to which party succeeded, so long as the war is speedily terminated.

The official reports of the late battle are not all made yet.

The weather is admirably adapted to military movements.

It is reported that the enemy are sending troops away, it is supposed to reinforce their western armies.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 22. Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following:

Southern editors are directed to news from Mississippi, and are very desponding in their tone. The Sentinel of the 19th, says it is reported that the confederate army is determined to detain one federal captain and one lieutenant, with the view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two confederate officers, in the west by order of Burnside.

A Brandon, Miss., dispatch of the 17th to a rebel paper, says that two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day, and traversed the city, which the enemy evacuated about two o'clock. They supposed the number to be 40,000, and they have retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing was heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Pemberton was in their rear. They burned a confederate house, depots, foundry, block of buildings, penitentiary, and the medical purveyor's office, and destroyed the railroad track, and both bridges over Pearl river.

The rebel papers contain a Mobile dispatch of the 18th, stating that the special reporter of the Advertiser at Jackson, 17th, says that the Catholic church was destroyed, the Mississippi office gutted, the presses and type thrown into the street, and three hundred negroes joined the Yankees. Farmers estimated the damage by federal fire to ten millions of dollars. Much suffering prevailed. The last federal rear guard left about 2 o'clock, when the rebel cavalry dashed in and killed a federal colonel and captured two regiments. The Yankees retreated and burned 300 South Carolina and Georgian. A dispatch from General Johnston to the rebel war office, dated Brownsville, 18th, says: Pemberton was attacked this morning, the 16th, near Edwards' Depot, after nine hours fighting, he was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black river.

A Jackson dispatch of the 18th to the Mobile Advertiser says, there was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards' Depot. We fell back to our entrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. Tilghman was killed, the federal sent a flag of truce on the 18th for surgeons. The officer in charge of the flag stated that the federal loss 6,000 men and took 16 guns. The rebel troops fell back across the Big Black river, destroying the bridges. They advanced eight miles northeast on the morning of the 18th and found Johnson in line of battle. According to rebel advice no artillery was lost and the bridge was not captured. Rebel accounts say our force of 12,000 fought the army of 20,000, sustained themselves and fell back at night to their entrenchments. Loss heavy.

The battle was severe and indecisive. The Yankees are on their way to intercept communication. A Murfreesboro dispatch, dated the 21st, says that Gen. Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit that Grant has defeated Johnson and has secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black, thus cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements. This bridge is the largest in the south.

NEW YORK, May 22. The steamer North American has arrived.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 8.—Wheat in more retail demand, and 1d per quintal under Tuesday prices. Flour slow, 6d lower. Corn in fair demand at Tuesday's prices. Cattle rather heavier. Weather very dry and hot last evening, when there were several showers. Flour dull, western corn 22a2½c. Wheat rather limited demand, white and mixed 16s1a½d. Red 9a½d.

NEW YORK, May 22. The steamship China from Liverpool 8th Queenstown 9th, has arrived. American affairs received little comment. The Times expatiate on the importance of the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. And says it would open the Mississippi to the north, diminish the growing dissatisfaction there and enable the federalists to claim one more real victory of the war.

A letter in the Morning Herald asserts that the federal government is appropriating \$300,000 to convey 12,000 Irishmen to America.

Some severe strictures were passed on the Italian government in the house of lords. Earl Shaftesbury and Harrowby strongly denounced the Russian policy towards Poland, and asserted that separation was the only remedy. Earl Russell expressed great confidence in the humane intention of the czar. The question of separation might involve a costly war, which England was loth to engage in, without the most pressing necessity. He believed public opinion in England would influence the Russian government to restore the Polish constitution.

It is reported that the Brazilian minister in London is instructed to demand expul-

sions of the English government or that the unsatisfactory diplomatic relations be suspended.

The French corps legislative is dissolved. Bourse dull, 69a50c.

The Polish question is unchanged. It is again asserted that Napoleon will pursue his object alone if obliged to do so, and the insurgents confidently rely on his assistance. Numerous engagements are reported, with varying success. The French minister of marine has ordered the ports on the Atlantic to prepare to receive the Swedish fleet.

Liverpool, May 8.—Breadstuffs: downcast. Flour dull, partially 6d lower. Wheat dull, 1a2d lower. Corn quiet. Provisions dull.

LATVIA.—Liverpool, May 9.—Cotton firmer and slightly advanced. Breadstuffs dull but steady. Provisions flat.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Firm; Erie 49a50; Illinois Central 42a2½.

CAIRO, May 21. Information from General Grant's headquarters at Raymond shows that it was his intention to destroy all bridges, after the capture of Jackson, that might aid the enemy in an attack on his rear. He ceased communicating with Grand Gulf in consequence of a heavy escort of troops being necessary for such service. The army was provided with rations for eight days.

From Jackson Gen. Grant was to proceed to Haines' Bluff, and secure a number of transports belonging to the rebels, and prevent their escape up the Yazoo.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES. NEW YORK, May 22. Stocks steady, fairly active. Money unchanged. Gold 49. Flour dull, 6d lower. Wheat 1a2c lower. 1,32a1,34 Milwaukee club. Corn 1c lower.

CINCINNATI, May 22. Gazette's Murfreesboro dispatch has contradictory reports about Grant's operations. One says Grant was driven from Jackson and Port Gibson, and Johnston's forces have possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad.

Another report is that Grant has beaten Johnston and had possession of the railroad bridge over Big Black, which entirely cuts the communication with Vicksburg. Advice from Cairo say our loss at Raymond was 71 killed and 300 wounded. We captured 65 cars loaded with bacon and corn meal. It appears to be Grant's intention to march to the rear of Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff. Rebel forces from all parts of the south are marching to reinforce Johnston.

From the Twelfth Battery. (Extracts from a private letter.) BIG BLACK RIVER, May 7.

You must not blame me for not writing for it is not in my power to do so. It is a march on a march, and more especially on a march like this where we have to fight our way, and seldom get but few hours sleep out of the twenty-four. The weather is very warm and the roads dusty, passing through the most hilly country we have seen in the south—worse than the mountains of the Hatches.

I never have seen on any of our marches soldiers so completely worn out as they have been on this, all along the road, under every shade tree the ground is black—or rather blue—with them. They are unable to stand the enervating effects of this spring climate. But they will soon get used to it. One great reason, is that we have not been traveling lately, and it takes a week or so for the boys to get broke in.

I wish you could see this country in all the beauties which are shown forth at this season of the year. Shrubbery and trees which have no equal in the world are to be found here, particularly in Louisiana, in which state are some of the most splendid plantations in the south. The live oak, which grows natural here, cannot be surpassed, and the tasty manner in which the grounds of the wealthy planters are laid out shows them off at a great advantage. I enclose a couple of leaves which I picked in Louisiana, on the plantation of Judge Perkins, of the rebel congress. The oval shaped one from the lemon tree, while the other is from the live oak. There are some large plantations here too, averaging from 3,000 to 6,000 acres, many of them employing 800 and 1000 slaves. The planters live in a most princely style, with splendid mansions, furnished in the latest style. But all their gay trappings are now ruined, for when our soldiers came along and found the houses deserted they broke them open and demolished everything. Costly pianos, mirrors, chairs, China-ware and dainty goods were smashed and torn to pieces and strewn promiscuously around. An order has now been issued against it, but it is rather late in the day for that. I have noticed that such orders generally do come after the work has been done.

Our advance has been contested from the Mississippi to this place, but the rebels were not able to keep us back. We crossed the Mississippi river on the day of the battle of May 1st, but did not get up in time to participate. The next morning Logan's division and ours were moved to the advance, but the rebels had fled. We followed, the enemy making a stand occasionally. We witnessed most of the fighting, but did not get a chance in, as we were not needed. We arrived at this place on the night of the 3d, and the next morning I went to the front, and saw an artillery fight between the rebels and Logan's division. The rebels fell back, and are now eight or nine miles from us.

We have taken a great many prisoners, and they are all completely tired of the war. Many of them came in and gave themselves up, saying they had got enough of it. The great battle must come off before long, and I think we have got a sure thing on Vicksburg. We had half rations issued to us to night. We can stand it for a while if Vicksburg falls. We have been loafing along the road on strawberries and mulberries, and blackberries will soon be ripe; green peas and new sweet potatoes are large enough to eat.

Our knapsacks were left on the other side of the river, some five or six days' march from here, as we had no means of transportation. I doubt very much whether I will see them again. All the clothing I now possess is what I have on.

I have heard a great many stories about the degradation of the south—that they were starving here. It does not seem possible to me that such is the case, for on every plantation there is corn, beef, and mo-

lasses in immense quantities, with ample means for grinding the corn, as every planter has a large steam mill on his place. It may be, though, that they have no means of transportation for their things. The prisoners tell me that all they have is corn meal, fresh beef and molasses, but that they have a plenty of that.

For the Daily Gazette. "O, Sing those Cheerful Songs Once More."

Nay, urge me not, tis all in vain,
My harp is on the willow hung;
By evening sighs winds all unstrung;
I cannot wake one dulcet strain.

What aileth thee, O careless lyre!
The fresh air laden with perfume,
The spring flowers bursting into bloom,
Might wail an angel's harp inspire.

Yet all in vain thy strings I sweep,
Though from the lap of mother earth
Nature as at primordial birth
Is waking up from winter's sleep.

Say, why of late so silent grows,
When comes the merry song of spring,
Chanted by every living thing,
Were promptly echoed by thine own!

Alas! the broken strings of war
Hath drowned the piping sounds of peace;
Well may the songs of gladness cease,
When darkness veils Columbia's star.

A fellow being's parting breath
Recent wafted by an every gale;
The very air my lungs inhale
Is heavy with the damps of death.

In muffled sounds my spirit hears
The fallen hero's dying groans,
The orphan's sighs, the widow's tears,
Some's another's sob, too big for tears.

"A battle fought, a victory won,"
"It's meet the nation should rejoice,
I only list that quivering voice,
That deep, deep wail—"My son, my son."

Would we recall our thousands slain
Might freedom's price their ransom pay?
We had forgot, we only pray
The nation be not in delay.

We, God be true, 'twill not be long
We war, and blood, and strife shall cease;
Then shall the piping sounds of peace
Attune thy lyre, and wake thee to
Terra III, May, 1863. Mrs. E. H. KELLOGG.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.—The grand jury were discharged yesterday morning, having completed its business after a session of three days. Such promptness is commendable, and is a good example for the court generally.

NOTICE. The building the New Catholic Church is to be let immediately, by contract. Proposals will be received during this week. The plan and specifications can be seen and examined at Father Conroy's house. 181st

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS 1863. Grand Haven Route. 1863.

1st. Steamship of the line commenced twice daily in connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, leaving Milwaukee May 14th, 1863, leaving the company's dock, Milwaukee at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

These steamships make the trip to Grand Haven, (a distance of 50 miles), in six hours, with much regularity as any railway line.

This is 13 hours the quickest, and 94 miles the shortest yet, at all points in the Western States or Canada. Free hotel, quick, and 60 miles the shortest route to Cleveland, with no expense for sleeping car.

Fare from all points west, as below, from Milwaukee, On Dollar Less than any other line.

In advantage of luxurious sleeping cars, changes in Union depot, no connection with baggage check through, this line is unsurpassed.

Offices in Milwaukee: Corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, near the Post Office, and Miles & Armour's Warehouse, foot of East Water street.

W. K. MILLER, Gen. Western Agent.

REMOVAL. WILSON'S MUSIC STORE.

removed to store opposite Myers Block. Two Doors west of the Post Office, where may be found a good assortment of Pianos, Melodons & Harmoniums, also all the latest popular publications of SHEET MUSIC, including a great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE & INSTRUCTION BOOKS for every instrument now in use. We have, also, for sale, the Piano and Violin, and other stringed instruments, for sale, the Piano and Viol

The Prices
—OF—
SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$109,
Reduced to \$70.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
and Light Machine-stitching; Price, (with
Hammer), and beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
application for manufacturing purposes.

LEATHER WORK.

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, &c., &c. They are of extra size, with as much arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest sized harness. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be better done with them than by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 24 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We ask for our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes.

machines, making like them, the Interlock stitch, and
the new and improved Sewing Machine, for Family Sewing,
and light manufacturing purposes as our Standard Sewing
Machine for manufacturing purposes is general.

We have always on hand

**Humming Gauges, Silk Twist, Linen
and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best
Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.**

We manufacture our own Needle, and would save
all persons using our machines not to buy any other.
We know that there are needles sold of the *most inferior*
quality, at higher price than we charge for the best
needles sold by us as manufactured especially for
our *best* machines, and *needles may render the best ma-*
chine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our frames

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent by postal note or by bank draft.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that we should be able to know the post office, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their size, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy 4.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper, will be sent gratis

[illegible]

to perfection. We have the ways and means, on grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread depends, will find that those having the also qualifies not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but *last long in the finest possible working order. Our machine, as made by us, will cost less than any other machine, and any others, which are in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are worse than any other machine as a gift.*

Local Agents Wanted.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street
Milwaukee Office, - 17 Newhall Street

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

My E. G. GREEN, : : : : Beloit.
Mrs. Wm. Andry, : : : : Janesville
separately

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building Crosswalks on South First Street, between Main Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.

G R A D I N G . —The road bed will be 30 feet in width between the paving of the gutters, and the center line of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutters. The road bed when completed, will be crowned and uniform in surface, rising regularly from the bottom of the gutters to said center line. The grade will be estimated by a cross section line drawn horizontally across the gutter, four fourths of an inch below the top of the gutter, and the elevation of the gutter at each end of the gutter shall be ascertained by leveling the gutter at each end of the gutter.

med, surfacing, ac-
cess to the embankment will be taken, fir-
st from the sides of the road and in such manner as
to form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.
And, secondly, from the excavation to be made
the line of the road.
If the excavation does not exceed 300 feet it will
be estimated simply as earth in excess and 300
feet must be made for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet
of 300 feet.
The material for the road bed is to be earth and clay
and no mud or gravel to be used.
GUTTERS.—The gutters, one on each side of a
street are to be six feet in width at the top and eight
inches in depth, the bottom to be level.
The gutters will be paved with good sound top
eight inches in width and placed upon their edges, as
laid upon sand and gravel, and in such manner as
to form a gutter.

the gutter and the manner of laying the gutter courses of stone, will be such as the alderman of said ward may deem proper.

SEWERAGE.—The bed for the sewalinks, on each side of said street, shall be made of stone, sand or gravel or other good material, and will correspond, in grade, as near as may be with the center line of said street; the said walks are to be made as wide as possible and ready for planking.

CROSSWALKS.—At each intersection of said street with Blois, Division and Wisconsin streets with said South First street, there are to be stone crosswalks three feet in width and composed of stone, not less than one foot square.

All said work to be done under the direction of the alderman of said third Ward.—Dated April 10th, 1864.

Wm. H. W. COLLINS, Aldermen 2d Ward
Above specifications filed April 19th, 1868.
ANDREW BOBS, Jr., City Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Richard H. Plummer against Edward L. Dimock
others.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled
cause on the 21st day of April, 1868, in favor of the
plaintiff against the defendant, I shall offer for
and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder,
Milwaukee street, in front of the Rock County Court
in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 21st DAY OF APRIL, 1868,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the following
in described lots, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793

of or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, the county of Duval, State of Florida, and known and distinguished as the north half of lot one hundred and seventy-three in Smith, Bailey & Bume's addition to Jacksonville, according to the recorded plat thereof, so surveyed and shown on the map on file for record and judgment and the expense of said sale to satisfy said judgment and the costs of said sale. — Dated January 21st, 1883.

IRAC. C. JENIS, Referee.
JAN 21 1883

IRAC. C. JENIS, Referee.
JAN 21 1883

The sale of the above described property is postponed until Friday, the first day of May, 1883, then at 12 o'clock of said day and place above mentioned, to be held at the Sheriff's office. — Dated January 21st, 1883.

IRAC. C. JENIS, Referee.
JAN 21 1883

Sherrill's Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
JAMES M. Murray vs Eugene E. Kendall, et al.

call, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.
IN pursuance of a judgment of the
court and sale rendered in favor of the above
entitled action, on the 6th day of December, 1962,
in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants,
I, the undersigned, clerk of the court, caused to be
shail sent at public auction, to the highest bidder,
of the County of Franklin, State of New Jersey,
ville, Rock county, Wis., on the city of Jas-

THE 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1963,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following described
mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels
of land situated and being in the city of Meloit, con-
taining an area of more or less than one acre, more
or less, to-wit: lot No three (3) and the south
half of lot No four (4) in block twenty-six (26), in the
city (formerly village) of Beloit, according to Hopkins
survey of the same. — Done on the 28th day of 1962,
R. J. M. RUTMAN,
Clerk of the Court.

day,
with
ordere
ty.
s, very
30.

James C. Williams, Sheriff of Rock County,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Magic Currence Pocket-Books!
To hold your UNCLE SAMUEL'S Postage Carriage
BY Every good woman and child with want to
[dodasaw!] TAILMAN & COLLIER.

Great Decline in Gold and Silver.
We pay the highest price in the state for gold &
silver coins, also demand notes.
McKAY & BROS.
mfr. dealers

Janesville, March 7th, 1900.

1900 MAR 10 10 00 A M